DAILY UNION VEDETTE,

A champion brave, alert and strong. To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

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Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

—AT—

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

—BY—

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

—OF THE—

California, Nevada, Territory Volunteers.

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For all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country; all settlements in San Pete county; for Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Thursdays at 6 30 A. M.

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Gunny Bags, Cotton Sacks and Packing Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse, Salt Lake City.

The California Volunteers.

Several bills were introduced during the past session intended to benefit or encourage the soldiers of California now in the service of the United States. One of these was the Bounty Bill, the author of which was Senator Roberts of Nevada. It provides for the issuing of State bonds in the amount of $2,300,000 interest at 7 per cent., payable in 20 years, with a tax of 20 cents on the $100, to redeem the bonds and pay the interest. New recruits are granted a bounty of $160—payable, $40 at time of enlistment, as soon as mustered into service, and $20 additional at the end of each six months thereafter; in case of honorable discharge or termination of the war, the whole of the bounty to become due; or in case of death in the service, to go to his heirs. The bounty is to be paid to the soldier personally, or to his wife, or his children, as he may direct by power of attorney, filed in the Adjutant General's office; but cannot otherwise be transferred or assigned by him until after it has become due by service. To veterans, who have honorably served six months or more in any corps or arm of the United States Army, (marines, regulars or volunteers of any State,) an additional bounty of $140 is allowed; making $300 bounty to soldiers re-enlisting; payable $50 at the time of re-enlisting, and $40 every six months, in the same manner as above stated for recruits.

This bill became a law, but whether precisely in this shape we cannot say. The sum seems a large one to expend, but it is nothing to what has been voted by our sister States at the East. Bounties there amount in some cases to $1,350 per man, and rarely less than $500. If we can obtain men to fill our quota by this donation we shall be fortunate, as there is so much more temptation to men to go to the East and enlist there. Most of our volunteers will be discharged this Fall, and they will all, or nearly all have means enough to take them to New York, where they can obtain a bounty of $730. It is true that there they will be taken at once into fearful dangers and hardships, but the true soldier cares but little for that, and our troops have complained bitterly of the inactivity of their lives in camp in this State and in the neighboring Territories. One regiment (the Third) raised a sufficient sum and tendered it to the proper authorities asking that it be used to pay their passage to the seat of war, petitioning to be sent there. Their urgent request, however, was denied, as their presence was necessary on this coast. The order for raising six new regiments of infantry in this State for service on this coast has been determined upon, but by some red tape process has been detained. Had it not been for the passage of the Bounty Bill a draft must have been resorted to for the purpose of furnishing men for them.

The bill for the relief of the line officers, introduced by Senator Evans, also became a law. This applies only to Captains and Lieutenants raising companies under the call for more volunteers, issued by the Governor Feb. 5th, 1863. Objections were made to it that it did not benefit also officers raising men under the call of 1861, but these were met with the assertion that the latter had little difficulty in filling the ranks of their corps, while some of the former were many months in procuring the requisite number of men. One Captain, it was stated, had expended not only his time, but $1,000 in traveling about the country and raising his company, and some with families and small means were compelled to abandon the attempt. The law provides for the issue at once of seven per cent. bonds to the amount of $65,000, in sums of $5,000 each. To pay the interest on these and provide for their redemption, a tax of one and a half per cent. on the one hundred dollars is to be levied, commencing the present year. The officers above spoken of are to receive from this fund the same pay and allowance as those of United States officers, from the time of their being mustered into the service of the United States. They will send in their accounts to the California Adjutant General, drawn up and certified to according to form 3, (Official pay account) page 358, Revised United States Army Regulations, and the Controller, upon the certificate of that officer, will draw his warrants for the amount. As the bonds are not allowed to be sold at over twelve or fifteen per cent. discount, there may be some delay in realizing the cash. The bonds are to be redeemed July 1st, 1880.—*Sac. Daily Bee.*

The Tomb of Ezra the Scribe.—The Jews in the heart of Asia are bestirring themselves to erect a monument to the memory of the great restorer of their sacred writings. After having rested in his honored grave for nearly twenty-five hundred years, the Jews of Bagdad have been roused to erect him a monument on the spot which the most ancient tradition has designated as his grave, and the correctness of which there is no reason to doubt. This spot lies in the desert, near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris. The proposed monument is a college for the study of the writings preserved through his care for the civilized world.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

☞ At a little village in Illinois, not far from Woodstock, they have a benevolent association, one of whose objects is to watch with and take care of its sick members. Last fall an unmarried young lady was admitted to membership. In a couple of months she was blessed with a bright-eyed babe, and was very sick. Some of the young lady members expressed to the chief officer of the association their indignation, and asked if he really thought it their duty to visit the unfortunate one. "Well," said he, after much deliberation, "I suppose not. You are not obliged to watch where there is a contagious disease!"

Seven Hundred Irishmen for America.—Yesterday evening fifty-six young men left the North wall by the steamer St. Columbo, for Liverpool, *en route* for Boston, United States. The emmigrants were engaged by an agent here from America, as workmen on a line of railway now said to be in the course of construction, and by the conditions of the agreement the emmigrants cannot work save at the railway; but it is stated that they will be granted the permission to join the Federal army. They will be inspected at Liverpool prior to embarking in a ship chartered to take seven hundred Irishmen to America.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal*, Feb. 24th.

Free Passage to America.—We confess we were not prepared to hear some of our law guardians come out in the style they did, on the subject of free passage to Irish male emigrants to Federal America. There can be no mistaking Mr. Atkinson's language, and we fear there can be no gainsaying it, for his intercourse with the class from which the emigrants are drawn, is extensive, and he should know all that occurs amongst them. This guardian says that there is a free passage to America for every young man that chooses to accept one—that on payment of sixpence he receives a ticket from the Federal agent, which on presenting at Galway, Liverpool, or other Trans-Atlantic packet stations, secures him a free passage to New York or other ports in the Federal States. And this explicit statement exactly corresponds with the report and impressions abroad—that Federal agents have been obtained in all parts of the country, who, on payment of of sixpence, secure passages without further change for every likely young fellow whom they can can get to accept their offers. In some localities people have gone so far as to name the agents, and in Ballina, one has been pointed out to us who is reputed to have any number of free passages at his disposal, but who uses the precaution, when accepting an offer, of obtaining a small pecuniary acknowledgment that the passage is not wholly a gift. Under these circumstances, it is not wonderful that, even at this most inclement season of the year, we should see numbers of the youths of the country moving off in the direction of our seaports, and sailing for America. The exodus for the present year has already begun. The cars for Sligo, the day or two preceding the sailing of the Liverpool boats, are usually full of emigrants. The conveyances to Galway on the eve of the sailing of the American packets are likewise full of emigrants of this class. Numbers also go to Derry, Cork, and to Liverpool by Dublin. By one way or another, by the Galway or other means, the young men are moving off. Enabled to do so by the free passage given by the Federal Government, by remittance or passage tickets from friends in America, or by what they can make of the residue of their property at home, so it is that the exodus has begun this year again, and in volume large enough to startle men of property and well wishers of the country, but as yet, inconsiderable, compared to the dimensions it will attain as the season advances.—*Tyrawley (Ireland) Herald.*

☞ During a recent performance at a French theater, a man and his wife had to quarrel on the stage, the woman in a rage of jealousy, the man trying to persuade her that she was too passionate and too suspicious. Both were acting with great spirit, when the wife moved her hand too near a candle, and her muslin dress was in flames in an instant. Both actors kept their heads, however; the husband extinguishing the fire, and, proceeding with his part, interpolated, "You see, my dear, I was right; you are ready to flare up—*vous enflammer*—for the least thing."

☞ The moon beneath which sentimental poets write their melancholy ditties should be called a sigh-moon.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APR. 20, 1864

Enough of the Show Business.

We find in our exchanges, that Gen. Grant, on the occasion of his late visit to the Eastern cities, and to Washington, allowed himself but once to be formally feted after the fashion which has become so painfully characteristic of our countrymen. At the close of the entertainment—or rather, somewhat before—the hero of Vicksburg is represented as remarking, "I've had enough of the show business," and he has since then, most persistently declined all the ovations so numerously tendered him by his admirers.

It would be a work of supererogation for us to say, that the remark, evinces an uncommon degree of sense and appreciation of the exigencies of the country; for no man disputes the fact that the Lieutenant-General of the Armies of the United States, possesses these qualities in a remarkable degree. Battles, such as he has won, and military operations, such as he has conducted with the highest success, are not gained or carried on without the possession of keen sense and acute observation. We introduce the remark as a text on which a sermon might well be preached to the people—for the *show business* is one, to which, as a nation, we have all along been too much addicted. We mean thereby, a fondness for display—a mad passion for speechification—a tendency to idolize the pet of the hour, and a corresponding readiness to cast him down from the pinnacle to which ourselves had but just elevated the whilome object of our worship.

From the crazed vagaries of the votaries of Fanny Elsler, as she passed through our country—the uproar, hubbub and confusion, attendant upon the Jenny Lind demonstrations—the silly fanfaronade of the Kossuth excitement, down to days which we need not particularize, but which are fresh in the memory of all, when we erected the leader of an army as the object of our temporary adoration—subsequently to decry him even below his deserts—it is the same story, pithily summed up in the remark quoted.

We have had too much of the show business, and have great confidence that one great and salutary result of the present war, will have been to cure us of our all too great readiness to throw ourselves down before the triumphal car of every temporary or even permanent celebrity, who may for the time, occupy the public mind; and when it is considered how much we have lost, in actual efficiency—in prestige and in credit, both at home and abroad, by our excessive tendency to over estimate and overlaud those who rode on the popular breeze for the time, who shall say that the result will not be a very great gain to our country at large, and to the individuals composing it.

Speeches, presentations of the freedom of cities—Aldermanic festivities—Prince of Wales' Balls, and the like, may be sometimes good, but are in point of fact, mostly silly pastime. What is wanted of our public men is, the speedy and prompt performance of their duties—and of our people, a steady, constant and persistent support of them in so doing. It is the performance of these duties, that tell on the future of the nation—not the clap-trap addresses and fulsome adulations of an admiring throng, (far from the scene of labor or conflict,) and which experience has shown to have such a fatal facility for turning against and decrying the late object of their homage.

☞ We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Holladay & Halsey, who have established a banking house at the office of the Overland Stage Line, in G. S. L. City. The firm has ample facilities for the purchase and sale of exchange, and offers the highest price for gold dust and coin.

By the way, Salt Lake City has, of a sudden, waked up to the importance and necessity of having such institutions in her midst. Is it possible people are beginning to find out that there is gold and silver here, and actually daring—in the teeth of counsel to the contrary—to look out for their own interests in the premises?

☞ We accord space to the following letter of a correspondent who was present, and participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing.

It is not for the purpose of branding the mendacious assertions made of late in the Tabernacle, that this note is published, since we give all parties, from the utterer to the least informed person in his audience, credit for better sense than would be manifested by believing such a wretched fabrication. On other grounds, a few words from an actual participant in any of our great battles is, and must always be of interest to the American people:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.,
April 18th, 1863.

ED:—With all my want of sympathy with the Mormon creed, I was too generous to believe the teachers at the Tabernacle capable of such gross misrepresentation and perversion of facts, as the late attempt to mislead their followers into a belief that "the Union forces in the field are mutinous," and that "at the battle of Pittsburg Landing our gunboats fired into and killed 30,000 of our own troops,"—a number about equal to Gen. Grant's entire effective force at the commencement of the battle.

Situated as we are, so remote from the field of that terrible ordeal, it is of rare occurrence to find an eye witness of the conflict. I learn in conversation with certain of the natives, that their credulity is greater than I had supposed, even in a community so deluded; were it otherwise we would pass the perversion by as unworthy of notice.

We, as an eye witness from first to last of the battle of Shiloh, know whereof we speak, when we affirm that during the time the opposing forces were contending for the mastery of the field, the gunboats *did not fire a single shot*; 'twas not until the conflict had ceased on Sunday evening—the first day of the fight—that the gunboats took any part in the affray, nor could they have acted sooner with safety to our army, on account of our proximity to the rebels. During the evening of the first day, when our star of hope seemed waning,—our fate trembling in the balance, and and our brave, sturdy western troops were being pushed back inch by inch, 'till but a narrow space intervened between them and the dark, deep river—then it was that Buell's timely advance saved us apparently from annihilation. The exhausted and severely chastised rebels fell back a mile from the river, to re-form their shattered columns, and prepare for a renewal of the conflict on the morrow. Then it was that the gunboats Tyler and Lexington took their part in the fight. Moving up parallel with the enemy, they fired shells into their camp at intervals of fifteen minutes, 'till the commencement of Monday's battle, when they ceased firing entirely, and the invincible veterans, under Grant, charged the enemy's lines, and with the bayonet turned the tide of battle in our favor, sending Beauregard's boasting army back to Corinth, demoralized and severely punished.

CHIRURGEON.

[Communicated.]

CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T.,
April 16th, 1864.

Editor Vedette: An editorial appeared in the columns of the VEDETTE a short time ago, in which the establishment of a saloon in Salt Lake City, for the sale of spirituous liquors by the glass was recommended, suggesting that if an establishment of this kind were opened where a man could get a moderate drink of whisky, instead of being compelled to purchase a quart or go without entirely, that there would be less liquor drunk, and, in consequence, less drunkenness to be seen on the streets. Since the appearance of that article, a drinking saloon has been opened, and an hour in the city to-day satisfied me fully of the advantages the community are to derive from that institution. I strolled down to the Salt Lake House, and, instead of seeing the quiet pleasant place of a few weeks ago, I found a rum shop in full blast; the place was crowded, and I noticed several gentlemen on the side walk in front of the house, making desperate, but not altogether successful efforts to retain their equilibrium, while others, seeing that the posts of the porch were in rather an unsettled and shaky condition, were using their best endeavors to keep them in their proper places.

Mr. Editor, these men were drunk! and the idea forced itself upon my mind that they had probably been drinking something of an intoxicating nature, and if they had indulged in *moderate* drinks, that they had certainly taken too many of them.

I left the place with the conviction that establishments for the sale of spirituous liquors, whether by the gallon or glass, are a public nuisance wherever they are found, and a curse to any community wherein their existence is tolerated. Yours, etc., B.

THE TREES.—The trees have been set out along all the walks about the Camp and around the parade ground, and though the benefit of their shade will not be much noticed this season—the coming summer will tell their utility.

☞ Our thanks are due to Hon. J. F. Kinney, for a copy of his speech on the floor of the House, in reply to strictures by Hon. Fernando Wood of N. Y., on the loyalty of the people of Utah. The Hon. Delegate from this Territory, also has our acknowledgments for a copy of the Congressional *Globe* of March 6th, containing his speech urging upon the House, an appropriation for the expenses of the Legislative Assembly of Utah—which had been unaccountably omitted in the general Appropriation to the Territories.

THE WEATHER.—For a week past, we have in this region been enjoying uninterruptedly fine weather. The days are just warm enough for comfort, and the nights admirably suited in length and temperature for sleeping purposes. What is of much more importance, however, the season is just what it should be for the benefit of the ingoing and outcoming crops, and the favorable weather gives us a promise of abundant harvests and plentiful granaries for the next winter.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

NEW YORK, April 18.

The Paris *Pays* speaks of a serious conflict said to have taken place in Jutland, between an Austrian and Prussian regiment.

Vienna papers give a positive official denial of the report that a revolt had been planned among the Hungarian troops in the Austrian army and that in consequence wholesale executions had taken place.

CLEVELAND, April 16.

The Supreme Court of Ohio to-day decided that the soldier's voting is lawful and constitutional.

CAIRO, April 16th.

Great excitement at the Metropolis of Illinois, and along the river for the last week, in regard to guerrillas. The swarm of them upon the opposite Kentucky shore, has been immense. It is known that the 3d, 7th and 8th Ky., rebel regiments, are infesting and over-running the entire country across the river. The citizens of the Metropolis, have been in a constant state of painful anxiety, not knowing at what hour of the night they would be pounced upon. Gunboats are constantly patrolling the river, and have taken every possible precaution to prevent guerrillas from crossing; they have smashed up all the skiffs, canoes, etc., along both banks of the river, and sunk all other floating craft that they might seize upon. The citizens of the Metropolis have for two days been ready to defend themselves, or decamp at a moment's notice.

The steamer I. C. Baker, left Paducah yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock with dispatches from Colonel Hicks at Shreveport. The rebels to the number of 800 appeared and demanded the surrender of the place, which was refused. Col. Mitchel of the 54th Ill., with a sufficient force was marching out from the Fort towards the eastern part of the city when the Baker left, to give the rebels battle. The steamer Swallow, left there at 8 o'clock last evening; all quiet. There had been no fighting up to the time she left.

WASHINGTON, April 16th.

Semi-official news received from Saltillo, the present seat of the National Government of the Mexican Republic, dated the 22d of March, says: Vidaurri's treason is confirmed. Vidaurri had 2500 men at [illegible]. Doblado is marching with his forces from Saltillo to give him battle. Gen. Pallone is on his way from Durango at the head of a brigade, with the same object. The inhabitants of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, acknowledged President Juarez' authority, and were raising large forces to subdue Vidaurri's rebellion; when that is accomplished the Mexican Government will have about 10,000 men ready to march upon San Luis Potosi, to capture that city.

In the State of Oaxaca Gen. Diaz had 3,000 men perfectly well organized under his command and the French thought his force of such importance that Bazine was going to attack in person. The French have been driven from the States of Chiapas and Tabasco, as well as from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

NEW YORK, April 15.

The reason given on the street for the rapid decline in gold yesterday, is that Secretary Chase had sold four to eight hundred thousand sterling exchange.

CAIRO, April 16th.

The Glendile, first steamer from Memphis since the temporary blockade at Fort Pillow, has arrived. Her officers say that the rebels evacuated the Fort after destroying everything destructible. They burned every building and finished by blowing up the walls, fortifications, and defensive works. It is not known in what direction they went.

Guerrillas in the vicinity of Duvall's Bluff continue their depredations on citizens and threaten an attack on the place.

On the 11th, 400 Texas cavalry attempted to surprise Roseville, up the Arkansas river, a fight of four hours took place and the enemy was driven off, with a loss of twelve killed and a large number wounded. The Federal force numbered 250; loss, five killed.

NEW YORK, April 16.

Sales of gold certificates so far, about seven millions. It is said they have reached the limit of the consumption for duties.

WASHINGTON, April 16th.

Gen. Sherman's dispatches confirm the telegraphic account of the conduct of the rebels after the surrender of Fort Pillow. According to his report of the affair: Our loss was fifty-three white troops killed, 100 wounded, 300 colored troops murdered in cold blood. The Senate to-day instructed the Committee on the conduct of the War to inquire into the matter and report at an early day. Earnest speeches were made by Conness, Grimes, and others, in favor of strict measures of retaliation.

NEW YORK, April 16.

The total exports of specie to-day are nine hundred and fifty-eight thousand.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 16.

The expedition which left here last Wednesday went to Springfield, [illegible] captured several horses, wagons, some commissary stores and a rebel [illegible] with one piece of artillery. Three were wounded, and three captured by rebels. Fifty contrabands have been brought in.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

WASHINGTON, April 16th.

The bill to prevent speculation in gold, the substance of which has been already telegraphed, passed the Senate to-day and now awaits the action of the House.

Dispatches from head-quarters of the army Potomac, state that a party of rebel cavalry made an attack on Bristow station yesterday noon, and were driven off after a brief skirmish; several of them were wounded. The mail train with Gen. Grant on board passed a few minutes before. It is supposed the intention of the rebels was to capture him. Sutlers and citizens all left the army and will not be allowed to return before next fall.

CHICAGO, April 19.

Late advices from Red river say that a fight is reported to have taken place near Cane river, at Henderson Hill, twenty miles distant. Five Federal regiments and one battery were engaged. Nineteen officers, 208 privates, two brass 6-pounders, two 12-pounder howitzers, four caissons, 280 horses and about the same number of small arms were captured. A small skirmish occurred on the 7th inst., at Pleasant Hill within five miles of Shreveport. A few were wounded on both sides. On the 7th another fight took place five miles above Natchitoches. The Federals were driven in, but rallied, when the enemy retreated with loss. The Federals had thirty killed and wounded.

Alexandria advices to the 8th are to the effect that the army is in fine spirits and moving steadily on Shreveport. It was thought the enemy would retreat to Texas.

Orleans advices of the 9th, state that the convention has done nothing yet.

CAIRO, April 19th.

A rebel mail carrier with three hundred letters from Richmond and other points east of the river, was caught by Capt. Mead on the night of the 4th, three miles below Crockett's Bluff, Arkansas. The letters contained official communications for Shreveport. Sixty thousand percussion caps were also captured with the messenger.

Southern papers contain Forrest's dispatches in regard to his attack on Paducah. He says he held the town ten hours and could have held it longer, but retired because the small pox was raging. He says his loss at Union City and Paducah was only twenty-five killed and wounded, while the Federal loss at Paducah was fifty killed and wounded. He says that 600 Yankees captured during the expedition were sent to Demopolis.

WASHINGTON, April 19th.

Supreme Court of the United States adjourned to-day.

NEWBERNE, N. C., April 14th.

According to the Raleigh *Progress*, the people of Western North Carolina recently hung several Confederate officers and soldiers, for attempting to enforce the conscription.

The Raleigh *Confederate* says: The election in the State depends on the success of the rebel armies; if defeated, Houlden will be elected by a large majority.

Frequent arrivals of steamers at Wilmington with valuable cargoes for the Confederacy, are announced.

The railroads in North Carolina, are busily engaged transporting supplies to rebel troops.

SANDY HOOK, April 18th.

By the Saxonia from Southampton the 6th: Garibaldi arrived at Southampton on the 3d, and was received with great enthusiasm.

The *Times* says the prospects of the government have improved since the Easter holidays, but says there is a rock ahead, namely: the case of Mr. Stamfield, whose defense, on the charge of connection with the late attempt on the life of Napoleon, should, it thinks, be made as a private member of Parliament, and not as a person connected with the government.

Mazzini has addressed a letter to the *Times* exonerating Stamfield from all connection with the above named scheme of Grecco's and others.

The *Times* also says, the question of acceptance of the Mexican Throne by Maximilian, is doubtful.

The Confederate loan stands at 51 to 53.

All Powers interested, have agreed to the holding of a Conference. France will only ask the inhabitants of the Duchies to declare what government they prefer, in the event of a majority of the Powers abandoning the Treaty of 1857.

The Courts of London, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Spain and France, have agreed to recognize the Emperor of Mexico, immediately on his accession.

The Pope has entirely recovered.

The King of Sweden will endeavor to obtain a Peace, but in the event of a failure, says he must render assistance to Denmark against the overpowering force of the Prussians.

The allies had cannonaded Duppel without warning.

Sonderberg was bombarded on the 3d, and burned.

The Austrians and Prussians had turned the position of Duppel, by crossing to Alson Island.

Denmark sends one Minister to the Conference.

A telegram says 6,000 Danes had defeated the Prussian at Viele.

☞ Why is the letter F like death? It makes all Fall.

BEN. HOLLADAY, New York. } { W. L. HALSEY, G. S. L. City.

HOLLADAY & HALSEY
BANKERS,

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

Gold Dust and Coin,

In Currency or Exchange. ap20tf

WAGONS FOR SALE CHEAP.

TWENTY JACKSON AND AURORA Thimble Skein Wagons will be sold cheap. Apply to R. A. KEYES, Salt Lake House.

G. S. L. City, April 12, '64-tf

Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States. ap22-tf PATRICK LYNCH.

FOR SALE.

FIVE Shares of stock in the Jordan Silver Mining Co., at $5000 per share. Apply to Rowand Peckerson, Quartermaster's Warehouse, Salt Lake City. mar18tf

JAMES LINFORTH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
306 BATTERY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
" " " Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. ap2tf

C. OLIVE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Main St, opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City,

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. 6jan7tf

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Ganz, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled Ransohoff & Co., instead of Ransohoff Bro., as heretofore.

RANSOHOFF BRO.

S. L. City, April 4th, 1864. ap6tf

SALE & FEED STABLES.

SECOND SOUTH TEMPLE STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY

THE Subscriber has complete accommodations for feeding and stabling stock of all kinds.

Central Accommodation

On a liberal scale on the premises at Reasonable Rates. Particular attention given to the Selling of Stock. ap6tf H. J. FAUST.

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House

THE citizens of Great Salt Lake City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the Bannack Restaurant and Eating House, situated on Main street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish Board and Lodging on reasonable terms.

jan6tf JOS. D. BAYLISS.

CITY RESTAURANT.

HYDE & VANCE, Proprietors.

WE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Salt Lake City and vicinity, and particularly the traveling public, that we have just opened a first class Restaurant, on Main street, next door to the Salt Lake House, where we will always be found ready to serve up Meals at all hours, in the best style and on the most reasonable terms. mar23tf

ATTENTION!

IMMENSE SACRIFICE!!

NEW CALIFORNIA GOODS FOR SALE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CHEAP AND GOOD.

FOR COST AND TRANSPORTATION!

Wormser & Co.,

Have just opened a Splendid Assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, etc.

Consisting of

LADIES WOOLEN DRESSES, SHAWLS,
OPERA FLANNELS, MERINOS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Of the Latest and Choicest Patterns.

All Kinds of

LINEN GOODS AND CALICOES,
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES,
FANCY TRIMMINGS,
LADIES' GLOVES, ETC.
CALIFORNIA BLANKETS,
DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS,

of Every Variety, and

YANKEE NOTIONS,

too numerous to mention and too splendid to adequately describe.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

☞ At the New Store, Main Street, next to Clayton's. mar24-tf

L. P. FISHER,

629 Washington Street, is the only Agent for the Daily Union Vedette, in the city of San Francisco. All orders for advertising, left with him will be promptly attended to.

JOHN TAYLOR & BRO.,
Merchant Tailors,

Second South Temple St., Near Faust's Livery Stables,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have on hand,
Broad Cloths,
Black Doe Skins,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Marseilles, and
Silk Vestings,

which they offer to make up to order, on Reasonable Terms.

We call particular attention to our stock of

Pantaloon Goods,

just received from the East, which are of the Latest Styles, and in quality superior to any ever before offered for sale in this city.

Feeling thankful for past favors, and confident in our ability to CUT and MAKE UP every variety of garments in the most fashionable and approved styles, we hope by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Clothing cleaned and repaired. Cutting done to order. mar29-1m

GREAT SALT LAKE
—AND—
EAST BANNACK EXPRESS LINE

WILL commence running regular trips, with good thorough braced wagons, May 1st, 1864.

THROUGH IN SEVEN DAYS.

Leave Great Salt Lake City every Wednesday, via Bannack and Nevada, and arrive at Virginia City every Tuesday.

Leave Virginia City every Tuesday, via Nevada and Bannack City, and arrive at Great Salt Lake City every Monday.

Passengers and Express matter conveyed.

A. J. OLIVER & CO., Proprietors.

THOS. D. BROWN, Agent, Main St., G. S. L. City. ms8-1d

AUSTIN M. CLARK, JNO. W. KERR, MILTON E. CLARK.

Clark & Co.,
BANKERS,
Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN
COIN,
GOLD DUST
and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. ap1tf

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE,

The highest price paid for
COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. ap1tf

PAXTON & THORNBURGH, Virginia. } { H. M. ..., Austin.

PAXTON, THORNBURGH & CO.,
BANKERS,
AUSTIN, N. T.

Draw on
Virginia, Sacramento, Marysville and San Francisco.

Buy Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Warrants and other securities.

Purchase Bullion, and advance on the same for Coinage at the Mint.

Receive Deposits, make Collections, and transact a general Banking business. feb24-tf

H. W. THEALL, Virginia. } { PAXTON, THORNBURGH & Co., Austin.

ASSAY OFFICE
OF
THEALL & CO.,
AUSTIN, Nevada Territory.

Gold and Silver Bullion and Ores of every description, Melted and Assayed. Returns made in Bars or Coin.

We guarantee the correctness of our Assays.

All business entrusted to our care will be promptly and accurately attended to.

THEALL & CO.

ASSAY OFFICE.

H. W. KEARSING,
formerly of New York City,
ASSAYER AND REFINER.

Having opened an office at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to make Assays of Ores of every description, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms, having had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Office, first building East of the Quartermaster's quarters, Camp Douglas.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA VOLUNTEERS
RESTAURANT.

South-east of the County quarters Camp Douglas.

Meals at all hours between Reveille and Tattoo.

JULIAN IVAR, Prop'r.

[illegible] The Boston *Journal* of March 4th, contains the following account of the funeral of Captain J. Sewall Reed of the California Hundred. It says:

"The funeral services over the remains of the late Capt. J. Sewall Reed of the California Hundred, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, took place in the Rev. Mr. Means' Church, in Dorchester yesterday. The attendance of friends and associates was quite large, including quite a number of officers of the regiment in this vicinity, and also many Californians in and around Boston, among whom were ex-Mayor Teschemacher of San Francisco. Escort duty was performed by the National Lancers, in command of Capt. Lucius Slade, accompanied by the Chelsea Brass Band. The procession, preceded by the escort, moved from the residence of Mr. Stephen Wales, the father-in-law of the deceased, at about eleven o'clock, and arrived at the church half an hour later. The pulpit and galleries had been tastefully decorated with banners, and the coffin was also covered with flowers. The services at the church were conducted by Rev. Mr. Means, assisted by Rev. Dr. Morrison of Milton, and Chaplain Hennessey of the Second Cavalry, who accompanied the remains from Drainsville. Passages of Scripture were read and brief eulogies of the deceased pronounced by Rev. Mr. Means and Chaplain Hennessey, characterizing the deceased as a brave and patriotic officer, an upright citizen and a man of rare and estimable qualities. At the close of the services the remains were conveyed to the Mount Hope Cemetery for interment, accompanied by the escort."

THE SANTIAGO TRAGEDY.—The London *Public Opinion* contains a communication from "A Protestant Churchman," contradicting the statement of the Panama *Star and Herald*, relative to the conduct of the priests during the conflagration at Santiago. The writer quotes from the Paris *Monde* the following statement:

"We find in a journal, printed in Santiago, [illegible] of December, that there were in the church of Lacampania, where the fire began, but two priests and four minor clerics. One of the priests, who has lost two of his sisters in the fire, was dragged from the church by some laymen, who took him, fainting, into a neighboring house; another did not leave the church, and when he saw that he could not save any one, he stood at one of the doors to give them the last absolution. Out of the four minor clerics, three perished. The only object saved from the sacristy, which was the last to be reached by the fire, was saved by a young man named Guevara, who did so of his own accord, without being requested by any one. The door of the sacristy was not closed and several persons were enabled to save themselves through it. As soon as the terrible news spread through the town, all the priests went with the Archbishop to the church. If they did not go into the church, it was because it was impossible to do so; but they spent the whole night in attending on the persons who were wounded and in comforting those who were in distraction at the loss of their relatives."

A man named Oats was hauled up recently for beating his wife and children. On being sentenced to imprisonment, the brute remarked that "it was hard a man was not allowed to thrash his own oats."

Paolo Franoni, an Italian poet, has been engaged by Madame Ristori to write a drama for her. The subject is to be Henrico VIII, and she intends to play, it is said, all his five wives!

By-Laws of Beaver Mining District.

Minutes of the organization of Beaver Mining District, Beaver County, Utah Territory:

At a meeting of the miners of Beaver, held at Beaver, March 12th, 1864, Hon. C. W. Wandell was chosen Chairman, and Mr. N. H. Carlow Clerk.

On motion, that part of Beaver county included within the following boundaries, viz: beginning at the summit of Ball Mountain, easterly from Beaver, thence running due south to the southern boundary line of Beaver county; thence west along said boundary line to the point where said line intersects the Territorial road; thence northerly along said Territorial road to the north boundary line of said county; thence east along said boundary line to a point due north of the place of beginning; thence south to the place of beginning, was constituted a Mining District, and named The Beaver Mining District.

On motion, the following By-Laws were unanimously adopted:

Article 1st. The officers of the Beaver Mining District shall consist of a President and Recorder, who shall hold their office for one year, and until their successors are elected and enter upon the duties of their office.

Article 2nd. The duties of the President shall be, to call all meetings when, in his judgment, the interests of the District require it, to preside over the same, and to perform all other duties required of him as President.

Article 3rd. The duties of the Recorder shall be to keep in a suitable book, the Minutes of all the District meetings; to record all claims brought him to be recorded, and to give a certificate copy of the same, *provided*, 1st, That the metes and bounds of any claim so presented shall be properly described, and 2nd, Such claim shall not interfere with, or affect the rights of any prior claim; when requested, to survey claims and make or cause to be made good and sufficient land marks defining the same; to keep said book open for the inspection of all persons interested, which inspection shall be had in the presence of said Recorder; to note the date of recording each claim, and to deliver up to his successor in office all books and papers held by him as Recorder.

Article 4th. The fees of the Recorder shall be one dollar and a half for surveying a claim, and one dollar for recording and giving a certified copy of the same.

Article 5th. All claims shall be good for twelve months from date of record.

Article 6th. Whenever the sum of five hundred dollars shall have been expended on a claim, the ground covered by said claim shall be deemed as belonging in *fee* to the claimant or claimants thereof, and their assigns forever, and shall not be subject to location by any party, except by an acknowledged abandonment of said ground by said claimants or their assigns, which shall be construed to mean an entire abandonment, after lying idle one year, except in cases where claims are in litigation.

Article 7th. Money or other means expended in the purchase, handling and putting up of machinery or other materials for mining purposes, and the time necessary for the same, shall be deemed as so much expended upon the claim or claims for which said materials were purchased.

Article 8th. The discoverer of a vein or lode, shall be entitled to one claim extra, to be called "The Discovery Claim," *provided*, That his two claims are taken in one body.

Article 9th. The discovery claim on any vein or lode, shall in all cases be number one, the remaining claims being numbered from that.

Article 10th. Each claimant shall be entitled to hold by location, two hundred feet on any lead, lode or ledge, with all its dips, spurs, angles, depths, widths, off-shoots, out-crops, variations, and all minerals and other valuables therein contained.

Article 11th. The width of a mining claim shall be two hundred feet.

Article 12th. All claims held in the name of a company, shall be of sufficient length to give to each original member thereof the above described length and breadth of claim, with the addition of the discovery claim.

Article 13th. All locations shall be made by a notice posted up on the ground, and boundaries defined, and all claimants' names posted on the notice.

Article 14th. No person shall be entitled to a vote at any meeting of miners, unless he is actually a miner, or holds an interest in a mining claim in this District.

Article 15th. There shall be held in this District, on the second Saturday in March, annually, a regular meeting of miners; at which time there shall be elected a President and a Recorder for the District for the ensuing year.

Article 16th. These rules or mining laws may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the claim-holders present at any meeting in the District, called for that purpose, thirty days' notice of which shall have been given by the President. All other questions, except questions of order, shall be decided by a majority vote.

After the adoption of the foregoing, the Hon. C. W. Wandell was elected President of District, and Mr. N. H. Carlow Recorder.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

C. W. WANDELL, President.

N. H. CARLOW, Clerk.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

CITIZENS OF UTAH,

Bring in Your Produce!!

A. GILBERT,

(Next door to the Salt Lake House,) calls special attention to his large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Consisting of

COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS,

CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS

and other

STAPLES,

Selected Expressly for this Market

Also offers on reasonable terms,

GROCERIES, COFFEE, CANDLES, SOAP, SUGARS, etc., etc., etc.

HARDWARE, CUTTLERY, CROCKERY, etc., etc., etc.

On Terms to Suit.

EXAMIE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

ap5tf A. GILBERT

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY,

Now offer to the Public one of the Best Assorted and Largest Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy and Staple Articles,

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS TERRITORY,

SELECTED WITH ESPECIAL VIEW TO THIS MARKET,

At Rates to Suit the Times.

A Full Assortment of

Merchandise

Including

Fancy Articles, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.

In fact everything desirable, necessary and useful, from Needles up to Cooking Stoves; from Finest Laces and Silks to Calicos, Collars and

WOOLEN GOODS.

GIVE US A CALL AND SEE OUR PRICES.

ap6tf RANSOHOFF & CO.

TELEGRAPH COAL [illegible]

$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office [illegible] will be promptly attended to.

Great Salt Lake City, April [illegible]

SALT! SALT!!

A No. one article of [illegible]

TABLE SALT.

Put up in sacks of all sizes, in good style, and at the shortest notice. Also [illegible] sacks furnished in any quantity, on application [illegible]

feb12-3m [illegible]

9th ward, G. S. L. City.

NEW.

WE are now prepared to supply Blank Mining [illegible] to parties desiring them [illegible] supply of paper, we can fill any order with which we may be favored, for all the necessary blanks [illegible] required by mining companies or others.

ARMY PROPOSALS.

Commissary Department U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

Subsistence Office, G. S. L. City, Mar. 1st, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the U. S. Commissary of Subsistence for the District of Utah in this City until the 20th day of May 1864, for furnishing the following named Subsistence Stores:

1st, FRESH BEEF.

Three hundred and twenty-six thousand (326,000) pounds, more or less, of fresh beef, [illegible] dressed in the usual manner, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded,) for the troops stationed at Camp Douglas, to be delivered at that place at such times and in such quantities as the commanding officer may direct.

The delivery to commence on the first day of July, 1864, and end on the 30th day of June, 1865.

2nd, FLOUR.

Five hundred and fifty thousand (550,000) pounds, more or less, of A No. 1 flour, in good and strong sacks, containing 100 lbs each, and subject to inspection; to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and to be completed on or before the 1st day of January, 1865.

Provided, that not less than fifty thousand pounds shall be delivered during each of the months from July to December, 1864, inclusive.

3rd, POTATOES.

Two thousand (2,000) bushels of potatoes, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of [illegible] and the whole to be delivered on or before the 30th day of November, 1864. The delivery to be made at the Commissary Warehouse, in Great Salt Lake City, or at Camp Douglas, as the Commissary may direct.

4th, SALT.

Two hundred and fifty (250) bushels of A No. 1 boiled salt, in sacks, delivered on or before the [illegible] of November, 1864, at the Commissary Warehouse, provided that at least twenty-five [illegible] be delivered during each of the months of July, August and September, 1864.

Salt and Potatoes will be estimated and bid for at the rate of fifty (50) pounds to the bushel.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have on hand for disbursement.

Good and sufficient bonds will be required for the fulfillment of the contract, [illegible] of sureties must accompany each bid.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

In all cases except that of Fresh Beef, bids will be entertained for furnishing the whole or a part of the above named articles; provided such part shall not be less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds Flour, two hundred and fifty (250) bushels Potatoes, fifty (50) bushels of Salt, and each bid must state specifically the articles and amount proposed to be delivered and the price.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals at the office of the undersigned, at 12 M., on Friday, the 20th day of May, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through the Post Office or otherwise) to Capt. Chas. H. Hempstead, C. S., Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed "Proposals for [illegible]" "Flour," "Potatoes" or "Salt," as the case may be.

CHAS. H. HEMPSTEAD,
Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence, District of Utah.

Quartermaster's Department, U.S.A.

Proposals for Fuel and Forage.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Great Salt Lake City, U. T., March [illegible], 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (next door to the Post Office) until 12 M., the 20th day of May, 1864, for furnishing the following articles of Quartermaster's stores, to be delivered at Camp Douglas, U. T., in such quantities as required, provided that two thirds of the whole amount of each article required shall be delivered by the 1st day of [illegible], 1864, and all to be delivered prior to June [illegible]:

Wood—Four Thousand (4,000) Cords.

Hay—Two Thousand (2,000) Tons.

Oats—One Hundred Thousand [illegible]

All the articles must be of the best quality, and bidders will so specify in their bids. Also good and sufficient bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, and names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Bids will be received for furnishing the whole amount [illegible] also will be received for not less than 10,000 [illegible] Oats, or 300 tons of Hay, or 1,000 [illegible] one bid.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may furnish.

Contractors [illegible] oath of allegiance.

[illegible] any or all bids.

[illegible] proposals, at my office, at 12 M. the 20th day of May [illegible]

Bids will be addressed (through the Post Office or otherwise) to Capt. [illegible] Great Salt Lake City, U. T., [illegible] Wood, [illegible] Hay [illegible]

[illegible]
Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster, District of Utah.